WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, new and forever, one and

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1851.

TREASURY CIRCULAR .- We call attention to an important Treasury Circular we publish to-day on the subject of Consular Certificates, which, from the tenor of it, seems to have been rendered necessary as an act of justice to the resident importers in the United States, over whom the foreign non-resident shippers of merchandise to this country have heretofore possessed an undue advantage, in consequence of having so generally been exempted from verifying the cost of their goods before the American Consuls, as required by law.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The most reliable of the New York Presses do not appear to place any confidence in the report (a Telegraphic account of which we published yesterday) of a serious insurrectionary movement having taken place in the Island of Cuba. The Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening speaks of the rumor as follows:

Some vague and contradictory intelligence from Havans has thrown at least one of our morning contemporaries into large letter excitement. Readers will probably remember that about ten days ago we published a statement to the effect that of certain parties liable to arrest for conspiracy at Puerto Principe about twenty had fled to the mountains, where they found security, were supplied with provisions from the town, had been joined by a few others in like danger of arrest, and that an attempt of the authorities to reach and capture them had failed. We apprehend, carefully weighing all the statements, that these are the simple facts which have been magnified into 'revolution, the first blow struck, former news confirmed, revolt of the Principanos, troops driven back,' with much more of the same sort. It is rather too bad this

to it by those to whom they look for guidance and

But of all politics those are the most unnatural and detestable which tend to inflame the young mind against its country. The purest patriotism is generally found in youthful breasts. The young heart looks to its country as to its mother, to whom it owes nurture, shelter, protection, and every earthly good. A cruel and tyrannical Government will alienate even the affections of the young, and rouse them to resistance. But when we see them inflamed against a good and parental Government one whose influence has only been felt in kindness and love: to whom they owe liberty, law, equality, freedom of religion, honor, peace, and plenty; difficult, and, unless abundant rains should when we see them urged to hate, revile, and draw ly fall, must soon be entirely suspended: the sword against such a Government, we cannot but feel a degree of horror akin to that which we should entertain for a child who would array himself against a parent, and plunge a dagger into the breast upon which he hung in infancy.

[Richmond Republican.

What do the advocates of free trade propose to do with it? Will they enlighten us? We have a perfect plethera of agricultural produce now. Europe does not want our surplus, and will not take it, except in years of famine. They only buy of us to make up the deficiency of their own crop, which, in ordinary years, takes but little. We see but one remedy for this state of things, and that is for some of our people to quit rasing wheat, and go to producing something which the farmer wants in exchange for his, and become consumers. That we are to have no steady grain and meat market abroad worth mentioning is clear, and unless we open one at home we shall have to do without any. Then, though cloths are marvellous cheap, the farmer can neither swap his produce for them, nor for much, if any thing, to buy them with.

[Albany Register.

"OPINION AT HOME." Under this caption the Columbia (S. C.) Transcript has the following paragraph:

"Our opinion, expressed some time since, with regard t the sentiment of the State, is being rapidly established. We are satisfied from our own observation, and that of such of our friends as have conversed on the subject, that at least two-thirds of the town of Columbia believe it exceedingly injurious to our cause even to sgitate the question of separate single secession at this time ; in the district at large four out of every six occupy the same position—that is, where they

have an opinion at all. The same may be said of Kershaw. Sumter is rapidly showing itself; and, in addition to the three hundred or more' who signed the call in the lower part of Edgefield, almost the whole of the eastern (not western, next to Georgia) and northern parts of the district are with us-and not a few about the court-house."

The Spring field Republican prints a handsome list of the Whigs of that town who nominate DANIEL WEBSTER as President of the United States, and precedes it with the following:

The Webster subscription, as they call it, has become miserably stale. We furnish a little new material below, in the Springfield list, in the hope that it may quicken the abuse of the Abolition press. There is nothing, aside from his own accumulating greatness, and the multiplying evidences of his strength of intellect and of patriotism, that is serving so good a purpose to elevate Mr. Webster in the respect and esteem of the great body of the people, as the style in which he is treated by the Free Soil papers and leaders. His friends may well regard that as an important means towards securing the Whig nomination, and his subsequent election to the Presidency. The enmity of so politically had a faction is to be courted rather than shunned. And we do not regret that it continually assails Mr. Webster with all the terms and with the lowest spirit of the most degraded billingsgate. The only manufacture of the subscions were verified. He instantly seized the steamer Sarah, took her crew on hoard the suppless, and towed her two miles from the harbor, which were referred to the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of the courted rather than shunned. And we do not regret that it continually assails Mr. Webster with all the terms and with the lowest spirit of the most degraded billingsgate. The only manufacture of the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of the service of the supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of the courted out to the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of the court of the supplies and towards a section to the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officer to be for the maintenance of the courted of the supplies and the supplies and the supplies of the schooner with supplies and the suppl THE "WEBSTER SUBSCRIPTION."-The Free-Soil wit

mpt for the authors of it.

-We may simply say, in further preface to this list of names,
at it could easily have been doubled in number. The greater that it could easily have been doubled in number. The greater portion of them were spontaneously appended, without request from any one, while the paper remained in two public places. The quality of the signatures speaks for itself. They embrace all or nearly all our leading Whigs, including some of those most moderate in party attachments and independent of party discipline.

NINETY SLAVES ENANCIPATED .- The will of William Rayland, of Caroline county, (Va.) providing for the freedom of all his slaves, ninety in number, and if contrary to the law of Virginia for them to remain therein, then for their removal to, and establishment at his expense, in some free State, has been sustained against the suit of the heirs by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The slaves are to be transported shortly to one of the free States of the Union, or to Liberia.

NAVAL .- The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hunsen, was at Acapulco June 16, to sail next day for San Francisco. She had 31 on her sick list, ama fever, but no serious cases. 'All the ward-room officers had bed an attack. The fever was of a mild type, vielding readily to appropriate treatment.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH

We have seldom read an article so much to the purpose, and so conclusive, both in fact and argument, as the annexed brief piece which, we copy from a Charleston paper. Yet, for advancing such obvious and undeniable truths-and such valuable ones, too, if the South would but profit by themthe writer has probably by this time been denoun ced by the "Secessionists" as an enemy to "Southern Rights." He proves himself at least to be, beyond all question, a friend to Southern interests: Great Popular Outbreak -Arrest of a Robber-Trial by Committee of Citizens-Execution of

PROM THE SOUTHERN STANDARD. SHIP BUILDING AT THE SOUTH .- One of the great drawbacks to the prosperity of the South has been its entire commercial dependence on the North. Politicians may ar-gue that this has been brought about by the action of the gue that this has been brought about by the action of the General Government, and it may, in some measure, have had its influence; but the root of the evil has been in the supineness and inactivity of our own people, who have been, "good easy souls," content to raise their crops of rice and cotton for the benefit of Northern merchants, ship owners, and manufacturers. Our forests abound in the most unlimited quantity of ship timber in the world, most of which is allowed to rot in its native wilds, and what little is cut is done by Northern energy, carried to Northern ports to build ships to carry our produce. What has the sction of the General Government to do with this most important business of ship Government to do with this most important business of ship bu lding? What law is to prevent our using the abundant products of our own forests and building ships to carry out

Large fortunes are annually made by Northern ship ow ers in carrying the produce of the South, and it may be esti-mated that one-tenth of the cotton crop of the South is paid in freight. The South furnishes bemp for cordage, cotton in freight. The South furnishes hemp for cordage, cotton for cotton duck canvass, (now mostly used;) yet our hemp is carried to the North in Northern ships, and manufactured by Northern labor into cordage and our cotton into canvass. Is there any law of the land which forbids our manufacturing our own raw material? Is there any bounty allowed to Northern manufacturers? But, says your political philosopher, the tariff protects the Northern manufacturer by laying heavy duties on these articles made in foreign countries. Granted. But would not the same protection be afforded to a manufacturer at the South as at the North? Our natural adventages for ship building are greater than theirs. We advantages for ship building are greater than theirs. We have the timber and iron, the hemp for cordage, the cotton for canvass at all our doors; but we lack the energy and en-

ully bestowed on us. Why should Maine, a cold, barren, sterile country, hal with much more of the same sort. It is rather too bad this hot weather."

In confirmation of the above we received last night, by way of Savannah, advices from Havana to the 17th instant, which pronounce the report of an insurrection at Principe to have been a sheer fabrication. It at first created some excitement at Havana, but it soon subsided.

The worst influence which the Faculty of a College can exert upon young minds is to encourage them to plunge in the intoxicating waters of political strife. They will imbibe its passions, jealousies, and prejudices soon enough—too soon for their happiness and interests—without being stimulated to it by those to whom they look for guidance and

There are many considerations connected with this subject forth, from time to time, and if, by pointing out our own de-ficiencies and the remedy for them, we should awake the slumbering energies of even a few of the sons of the South, we shall consider ourselves amply repaid for our effort.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The following is an extract from the recent re port submitted to the Canal Board by C. B. Fisk Esq. on the supply of water above Dam No. 6 The Cumberland Civilian states that the water in the canal is now so low that navigation is very difficult, and, unless abundant rains should speedi

"Now, the plan proposed is by means of pumps to elevate from the river, along side of the canal, at as many points as may be desirable, just as much water and no more as the wants of the canal in dry seasons may from time time require. To do this, I would divide the fifty miles of canal between Dam No. 6 and Cumberland into five divi sions that are as nearly equal in length as practicable; and A population mainly devoted to agriculture, with a fertile soil like ours, can raise much more than it can eat. What is to become of the surplus? divisions immediately below them may respectively require.

This would reduce the length of canal that must be supplied by the feeder at Cumberland in extreme droughts to ten

ailes.

"It may be well to remark in this connexion that at a very small cost the water of Evitt's creek, which enters the river three miles below Cumberland, the natural flow of which during the extremely dry season of 1838 was equal to forty-two locks full of water per day, should it ever be desired, can be introduced into the Cumberland level of the canal on the upper division, and be made as available to the canal or if it was introduced through the Cumberland feeder. canal as if it were introduced through the Cumberland feeder By thus supplying the deficiency of water in dry seasons by pumps stationed at four points instead of at one, several advantages would result—one of which would be that the quantity of water required at each point being only one-fourth of what it would be if all the water were to be obtained at one point, there would always be an ample supply of water at command; as from the evidence we have there is never flowing in the river, at the three lower sites for the pumps, less than three times the quantity of water that can ever be required to supply ten miles of the canal; and at the fourth site, which is the upper one, there is always an excess of water, although not as great as at sites lower down the river. As the distance from Cumberland increases with every additional stream that enters—for instance, at the South Branch, twenty miles below Cumberland—there was three times the quantity of water in the Potomac in the extreme drought of 1838 that there was at Cumberland.

"Another advantage that would result from obtaining th Another advantage that would teach of one, is that in case of a breach on either of the upper divisions, all the other divisions can be kept full and in readiness for the resumption of navigation as soon as the breach is repaired; whereas otherwise all the divisions below the breach would be out off from their supply of water during the repair, and be draining off by leakage and filtration, and might be put in such condition as to require much time for refilling.
"The first point below Cumberland at which I propo

placing an engine is immediately below Lock No. 72, no far above Patterson's creek.

""The second point is directly below Lock No. 68, oppo "The third point is immediately below Lock No. about two miles below the tunnel. "And the fourth point is just below Lock No. 58, about two and a half miles above the mouth of Fifteen-mile creek."

instantly seized the steamer Sarah, took her crew on board the Cormorant, and towed her two miles from the harbor, where he ordered her to be blown up, which was promptly executed. Messrs. Hobbs & Alvaringe represented the matter to Mr. Tonn, the American Minister, who immediately repaired on board the Cormorant to demand an explanation, which was given, but of a very uneatisfactory nature. Mr. Tonn has forwarded the whole proceeding to Washington, and gave the British officer to understand that reparation and apology would be instantly demanded by his Government. The U. S. sloop-of war Dale is in the harbor, and our Minister had it in his power to inflict a fearful chastisement on the Cormorant, and on every soul on board of her; but, with his usual discretion, he submitted the affair to the proper authorities at Washington." rities at Washington."

This account reads as though the Minister of the United States had taken part with the slave-traders who were engaged in the violation of Laws and Treaties under which that trade is declared to be Piracy, and to which the United States are party. This he would not do. There must be some mistake in the particulars.

Over a million baskets of strawberries were brought to Ne York over the single line of the Ramapo and Patroad during fifteen days in the month of June.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The most prominent event in the late California news is the execution of a robber at San Francisc by a Committee of Vigilance; which has cause very great excitement, as the verdiet of the Coro ner's Jury which sat upon the body was considered to reflect invidiously upon the conduct of this committee. From the mass of details and comments in reference to this occurrence we copy the

FROM THE ALTA CALIFORNIA OF JUNE 14.

the Criminal!

Our city on the night of the 10th instant was a scene Our city on the night of the 10th instant was a scene of one of the most appalling tragedies that has ever been enacted within its limits—an execution having taken place in the public plazs, known as Portsmouth square, a body of citizens acting as judges and executioners, and a multitude siding and supporting them by countenancing the deed by their presence and non-interference. The circumstances connected with the affair are these:

Owing to the vast amount of crime which has been perpetrated for a length of time, and the impossibility by due process of law of procuring the conviction of the guilty, bestowing adequate punishment when convicted, or even keeping them in safe custody, a number of citizens resolved to take the law into their own hands. They accordingly organized themselves into a detective and protective force, with a fixed determination to punish those whom they should find guilty of the commission of any felonious act. They accordingly procured quarters in a building on the corner of Sansome and Bush streets. The numerous robberies, burglaries, and acts of incendiarism induced them to form their determination.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a man carrying a bag con-About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a man carrying a beg con-About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night a man carrying a beg containing something apparently quite heavy attracted the attention of the Whitshall boatmen at their station on Central wharf. He jumped into a boat with his bag, and pulled out towards the end of the wharf. But a few moments elapsed before Mr. Virgin, a gentleman who keeps a shipping office on the wharf, came down to the boat-stand in pursuit of a person who had just robbed his office of a small iron safe containing a considerable sum of money. The man with the bag was at once suspected, and a number of boatmen started impredictable in pursuit. After a sharp pull, they exertok bag was at once suspected, and a num immediately in pursuit. After a sharp pull they overtook him, when he threw his booty overboard. After a very severe struggle one party of boatmen succeeded in capturing him, while another fished up the bag, which proved to conhim, while another fished up the bag, which proved to contain the stolen safe. He was conveyed on shore, and at once taken possession of by some of the vigilant committee, who conducted him promptly to their headquarters, where he was tried in presence of about eighty members of the conclave, sitting with closed doors, by them convicted, and sentenced to be hung in the Portsmouth square that very night.

The precise mode of trial was of course a secret. During its progress, the citizans had somewhated in least the convention of the convention of the convention of the citizans had somewhated in least the citizans had somewhated in le

its progress the citizens had accumulated in large numbers about the building and in Portland square—the bell on the apprize the citizens of the proceedings going on. The populace was very much excited, but more orderly than we ever recollect to have seen such a numerous assemblage on any similar occasion. Some disapprobation was manifested at the secrecy of the committee's proceedings, but when the result was known there was a very general approval manifested, although there were many who deemed the punishment result was known there was a very general approval manifested, although there were many who deemed the punishment of death too severe for the offence, and others thought he should be executed in broad daylight. As soon as the sentence was passed the bell on the California engine-house near by commenced ringing the prisoner's funeral knell. Captain Benjamin Ray, of the police force, applied at the door of the committee room and demanded the prisoner, but was refused several times, and, although others of the police were upon the ground, they saw it was of no use to stampt a rescue. About 1 o'clock Mr. Samuel Brannan came out, and,

ascending the bank opposite, announced the result of the committee's deliberations, stating that he had been fairly tried, convicted upon the strongest testimony, and offered no defence except a denial of the robbery. He gave the name of John Jenkins, and professed to be a native of London. Mr. B. stated that he had been sillowed another hour to prepare himself for death, and that the Rev. Mr. Mines had been allowed another hour to prepare himself for death, and that the Rev. Mr. Mines had been sent for to visit him. The crowd present promptly approved of the action of the committee. From that time the excite ment began to increase, and the matter was freely discussed by knots of citizens at the various street corners, around the ittee room, and in the square. A very large majority

were in layor of the execution.

The prisoner was perfectly composed during this time, and indulged in a cigar. The clergyman promptly responded to the request to pray with the prisoner, and remained with him for nearly an hour. If we are correctly informed his presence had no particular effect upon the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the condemned man, who doubtless confidently articipated a research by the reliable property of the reliable property o less confidently anticipated a rescue by the police.

About two o'clock the doors of the committee room were opened, and the condemned was for the first time presented to the populace. He was a tall man, of very great mu developments, and with rather a forbidding countenance His arms were pinioned and his hands tied behind him, while he was surrounded by a rope thickly manned by armed men, many others closing on them, determined to prevent his escape. In this manner, followed by a large crowd, he was conducted to the public square. His arrival was announced conducted to the public square. His arrival was announced with a shout and every description of vociferation—the wildest scene of confusion and excitement prevailing we have witnessed for a long time. The moon, obscured by clouds, shed no light, and the picture presented was wild and awful in the extreme. Some person climbed the liberty pole to rig a block for the execution, but a loud shout of "don't hang him on the liberty pole" arose. Voices screamed out "to the old adobe," and a rush was made for this edifice, upon the corner of the square, formerly occupied as the custom-house. A rush was at once made for the end of the building, a block rigged, and a long rope run through it. In the mean time a number of the police who were on the ground made several attempts to obtain possession of the prisoner, but they were roughly handled and prevented; had they persisted they would have been riddled with balls. Several tizens denounced the execution and sought to aid the Police.

The prisoner by this time was nearly dead with fear and

rough handling, when a rush was made towards him, a noose thrown over his head, the rope manned by twenty ready hands, and the heavy form of the convicted felon swept through the air and dangled from the block. A few fea struggles, a quiver of the hempen cord, a few nervous twitches, and the crowd gazed upon the lifeless corpse of him upon whom such speedy and terrible vengeance had been executed by an outraged people. As he swung to and fre and turned round and round, a feeling of awe appeared to spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise tha spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise than impressed by the terrible occurrence. Slowly they dispersed, but when day broke there were still many gazing upon the swollen purple features of the doomed man. At six o'clock the marshal, Mr. Crozier, repaired to the spot, cut down the body, and consigned it to the dead-house.

Thus ended the first execution which ever took place in

San Francisco, where more crime has been committed within the past year than in any other city of the same population in the Union, without one instance of adequate punishment Of the guilt of Jenkins there was no doubt. He has been known to the police for months as a desperate character from the penal colonies, where he had passed many years as a transported convict.

FROM THE SAME PAPER. FROM BRAZIL.

The barque Minnesota, arrived at Philadelphis, brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 11th June. We observe no news worth noting except the subjoined account of the blowing up of a steamer by a British vessel of war, upon suspicion that she was engaged in the slave trade. This account is derived from a letter of the latest date, published in the forms of law, may well create any mount of sight, without the usual common of the latest date. is derived from a letter of the latest date, published in the forms of law, may well create an unusual stir in any community. Deprived of the benefit of laws we have caused to be enacted, powerless to compel their enforcement, we have been at the mercy of organized gangs of the worst felons that been at the mercy of organized gangs of the worst felons that ever infested a city and preyed upon its inhabitants. Our citizens have been robbed and murdered, our fair city destroyed by the torch of the fiendlike incendiary, and hundreds of honest toiling men stripped of their hard earned gains—their prospects in life ruined. Such a state of affairs could not longer be borne; it was against every principle of self-preservation and forbearance; lenity and mercy had absolutely ceased to be virtuous; their practice was almost criminal. The time had arrived when the people were compelled, for the safety of their lives and the protection of their property, to take the law into their own hands, and mete out a terrible authishment to the guilty. Extraordinary circumstances justo take the law into their own hands, and mete out a terrible
punishment to the guilty. Extraordinary circumstances justify extraordinary measures and the administration of severe
punishment. The first scene in the drams has been enacted,
and the felon has paid with his life the penalty of his crimes.

We have never been advocates of mob or lynch law, or
snatching from the hands of legal tribunals the powers legitimately conferred upon them, or of depriving any man of the benefit of a fair and impartial trial by his fellow-men. Yet, in the present condition of our municipal affairs, we cannot conscientiously condemn the people for the course they have felt themselves compelled to adopt. Deeply as we deplore the occasion for the exercise of such acts, we must admit that necessity absolutely demanded the assumption of

analty as death, the ordinary usages of modern times re-calsing capital punishment in cases of murder and arson the first degree only. It must be borne in mind, however, a terrible example was deemed necessary. We sincerely that it may be sufficient, and that our city may never

in witness the re-ensement of the scene of Tuesday ht. Yet we fear that it is almost hoping against hope an scarcely be anticipated that one victim will be sufficient eleter the host of villains who infest our city from the compassion of their nefarious acts. They may rely upon it vertheless, that a prompt and condign punishment will be ited upon them if detected in the commission of crime. sited upon them if detected in the commission of crime.

spirit is aroused which will not be suffered to slumber unthe city is purged from one end to the other. The orderly, siet, and honest citizen has nothing to fear; but for all here a reign of terror has commenced.

There were some features in the operations of Tuesday the standard property of the commenced in the deli-

t we cannot approve of; the secresy observed in the de rations of the committee is much to be regretted, and will we a decidedly bad tendency; but on the whole we feel natrained to acknowledge that the ends justified the means. nstrained to acknowledge that the ends justined the means-it the end is not yet; there are other consequences to fol-with action of the people, which, it is to be feared, will case further difficulty, and perhaps riot and bloodshed, if resisted in. The course adopted by the authorities yester-dy, with reference to Jenkins, is likely to be productive of

Under the statutory provision the coroner yesterday held inquest upon a view of the body of the man hung in the cring, taking testimony of divers witnesses as to the cause death, and endeavoring to identify the parties who caused It is easy to imagine what would occur should the coroissue his warrant for the arrest of any party implicated a a charge of murder. It is not in the slightest degree a charge of murder. It is not in the le, under existing circumstances, that any one con would suffer himself to be taken without the stronges

restance, or that the popular voice would sanction any arres. We could anticipate nothing less than riot and bloodshe should such a course of procedure be adopted. But,
eve admitting that no resistance to a process should be made,
we denot whether any grand jury could be empannelled who we dente whether any grand jury/could be empanuelled who would find an indictment against any of the participators in the late regical scene, or any petit jury that would pronounce them guilty of murder or even manulaughter. This is a firm and honest conviction. The authorities are placed in a very serious dilemms, one which has been gradually produced by the inoperative and ill-administered laws, and from which they must extricate hemselves as best they can. It is useless to prate of the rejesty of the law, for, alas! we have had but a sorry representation of its mejesty as administered. In conclusion, we budge in the hope, and with some degree of confidence, that the dark days are over; that crime, which has stalked intour midst unchecked and unpunished so long, is in a fair we to be speedily extirpated, and that our city shall not be rearded in future as a resort for villains of the blackest charact. of the blackest charact

The Coroner's Jus empannelled on the remains, 13th of June, returns a unanimous verdict as follows : "We, the jurors a jury of inquest, empannelled by the coroner of the centy of San Francisco, to inquire into the cause of the deat of one John Jenkins, alias Simpton, do find upon their on that the said Jenkins, alias Simpton, came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, be-tween the hours of so and three o'clock, by violent means, tween the hours of yo and three o'clock, by violent means, by strangulation, cased by being suspended by the neck with a rope attached to the south end of the adobe building on the plaza, at the ands of, and in pursuance of, a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens styling themselves a commutee of vigilance, of whom the following members are implicted by direct testimony, to wit: Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Vm. H. Jones, Jas. C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Bitelle, Benj. Raynolds, J. S. Esgan, J. C. Derby, and Sasuel Brannan."

This was signed by T. M. Leavenworth, foreman, A. M. Comstock, J. C. riswold, E. Kingsbury, W. J. Shaw, E. Blair, Wm. M. Edy, John D. Gott, Frank Turk, incore of

Blair, Wm. M. Bdy, John D. Gott, Frank Turk, jurors of

The same after on a meeting of citizens on the subject was held on the aza. It appears to have been little more than a scene of onfusion. Resolutions were offered, the most important of which we subjoin :

while we deprecate the occasion, and regre Resolved, Tha the necessity while calls upon us to decide, yet, on account of circumstances ove which we have had no control, we are constrained to believe that the crimes of strained to believe that the crimes of grand larceny, burglary and areon should be punished with death, disclaiming the right to inflict the penalty until after a proper time has clapsed to obtain the vois of all the people through the ballot-box.

Resolved, The a committee of seven be appointed to call an election of the citizens in each ward to decide whether or an election of the citizens in each ward to decide whether or no these crimes hall be punished with death, appoint the officers of the eletion, and define the form of the ticket.

Resolved, The at the same time and place a judge and a sheriff shall be eleted, (unless one of our judges and sheriff will serve,) who shall enforce the will of the people, in punishing the guilty, who shall have jurisdiction only on those red That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our

Resolved. That any person charged with crime shall have a fair and impartial trial by jury, nor shall be be deprived of the privilest of giving any evidence he can bring to prove his

Resolved That in case of any doubt as to the guilt of any person, he shall have the benefit of such doubt, in accordance with establahed usages.

Resolved That the people's court shall have no jurisdiction

fter the next Legislature has been convened five days. DAVID C. BRUDERICK, a member of the Legislature, for nerly of the city of New York, strenuously opposed the pasage of the resolutions. In the course of his remarks, in alluding to the execution, he pledged his life that he would have der a bed of sandstone eighty to ninety feet thick. The creek all the persons whom he could ascertain as having been conding to the execution, he pledged his life that he would have cerned in thung by the law, and he himself would assist in the work. From some incidental remarks in the report of the work. From some incidental remarks in the report of the proceedings of the meeting, it is inferred that Mr. Bronnarce. proceeding of the meeting, it is inferred that Mr. BRODERICK arrowly ecaped a taste of the usurpation of law which he so tringently opposed.

The vertict of the Coroner's Jury, given above, only inludes the sames of some few persons implicated in the exe-After its promulgation, the so-called "People's Committee of Vigilance" issued a circular setting forth the lower down in the stratum. bjects of heir association, and, "unwilling that a few of their associates should be selected by the coroner's jury," avowing the responsibility of the outrage for the following named

S. E. Woodworth, S. Brannan, E. Gorham, F. A. Wood

S. E. Woodworth, S. Brannan, E. Gorham, F. A. Woodworth, Gaorge J. Oakes, Frank S. Mahoney, Francis E. Webster, R. D. W. Davis, James C. Ward, William N. Thompsos, Wm. H. Jones, R. S. Watson, Clinton Winter, Edw. A. King, George Mellus, Jas. B. Huie, W. A. Howard, J. D. Stevenson, B. Frank Hilliard, Henry Dreschfelt, Chas. R. Bond, S. W. Haight, James Ryan, B. B. Arrowsprith Geo. H. Howard, Wm. Browne, S. E. Teschmaker, Caleb Hyatt, Robert Wells, C. H. Brinley, Samuel R. Ourwen, H. D. Evans, J. W. Salmon, Jas. F. Curtis, John Y. Bryant, Benj. Reynolds, L. Hulseman, E. Kirtus, A. W. Macpherson, A. G. Randall, Jno. S. Eagan, Thos. Deblois, J. C. L. Wadsworth, N. T. Thompson, Stephen Payran, Wm. Hart, N. Reynolds Davis, C. Spring, Geo. M. Garwood, Gabriel Winter, A. Wheelwright, R. S. Lemot, James Shindler, B. J. Fourgeaud, Jesse Southam, J. W. Ryckmso, A. Jackson McDuffie, Z. H. Robinson, W. S. Bromley, R. D. Headly, Geo. D. Ward, A. Qitenheimer, S. B. Marshall, C. L. Wilson, B. H. Davis, Hazen Hazeltine, W. H. Taber, P. Frothingham, W. Iken, Isaac ter, S. B. Marsnall, U. L. Wilson, B. H. Davis, Hazen Hazeltine, W. H. Taber, P. Frothingham, W. Iken, Isaas Bluxome, jr., Z. E. Schenck, Geo. D. Lambert, Lothrop S. Bullock, Geo. Austin Worn, John P. Haff, John W. Ryder, E Bothcher, Jos. F. Haman, Thos. W. Walker, Theder, E Bothcher, Jos. F. Hamen, Thos. W. Walker, Theodore Kulnman, Samuel Mark, J. Seligman, Jos. E. Dall,
Daniel J. Thomas, jr., H. F. Von Lengerk, Julius D.
Shultz, J. E. Farwell, J. E. Derby, J. Pratt Stevens, Jacob
P. Leese, F. J. West, Thos. McCahill, Edgar Wakeman,
W. T. Coleman, W. Peake, A. Wardwell, J. S. Clark,
Jonas Minturn, Samuel A. Stoan, E. H. Clark, Lloyd Minturn, W. B. Lucas, H. R. Haste, F. O. Wakeman, H. F. Jonas Minturn, Samuel A. Stani, B. R. Chark, Moya Lurn, W. B. Lucas, H. R. Haste, F. O. Wakeman, H. F. Teschemacher, J. Thompson, Huie J. W. Jackson, Wm. L. Hobson, Wm. Meyer, Joa. R. Curtis, W. H. Tdlinghast, John G. McKarsher, Wm. H. Graham, J. F. Hutton, Jno. Raynes, J. H. Fisher, Horace Morrison, John H. Watson, Joshus Hilton, F. L. Dans, John Quincy Cole, Jas. Pratt, O. P. Sutton, Geo. W. Douglass, Wm. G. Badger, A. J. Ellis, Chas. H. Vail, S. J. Stabler, Henry M. Naglee, W. Forst, Wm. J. Sherwood, Otis F. Sawyer, A. L. Tubbs, E. W. Travers, W. N. Hortin, N. D. Hill, Wm. Langerman, Eugene Hart, B. E. Baboock, T. K. Battelle, J. C. Treadwell, Hartford Joy, Aug. Belknap, Wm. Burling, J. F. Osgood, Horatio P. Gates, Thos. N. Cazneau, E. Kemp, Jer. Sjalding, Wm. C. Graham, J. Mead Huxley, Jno. M. Coughlin, Chas. Minturn, Samuel Moss, jr., Geo. Clifford, Howard Cunningham, C. O. Brewster, Chas. Soule, jr., Chas. L. Case, Chas. L. Wood, Robt. P. Belden, Charles Moore, Wm. Fell, N. Smith, Jas. R. Duff, James Dows, Chas. L. Case, Chas. L. Wood, Robt. P. Beiden, Charles Moore, Wm. Fell, N. Smith, Jas. R. Duff, James Dows, John O. Earle, E. M. Earle, E. W. Crowel, R. M. Gooley, J. L. Van Bockkelin, A. H. Gildermiester, Chas. N. Hill, Geo. N. Blake, Samuel S. Phillips, J. Neale, jr., Dewitt Brown, Chas. Del Vechio, F. A. Atkinson, E. F. Baker, Jos. Post, Chas. Miller, F. Argenti, Jas. King, of Wm.

A melancholy accident happened at Park's Bar, on the Yuba river, on the 30th of May. About tweaty persons attempted to cross the river in a boat too heavily laden, which upset by striking against a rope, and the following persons were drowned; Daniel Baney, Wayne county, Ohio; B. Moodisbang, do; Stephen Lewis, jr., Richmond county, Ohio; John Stull, do; Samuel Miller, do; Charles Cox, do; Henry Van Tilbaugh, do; Henry A. Hodge, Otsego county, New York; F. Jouguo, Bordeaux, France; Fargandie, do; Vincent Mathieu, do; and one man unknown. gandie, do: Vincent Mathieu, do: and one man unknown.

A letter from "Poor Man's Creek," Feather river, dated June 5, announces the death of Franklin Morse, by the explosion of his gun, while on a hunting excursion. He was about twenty years old, belonged to the vicinity of Boston, and had on his person \$1,500 in gold, which is now in the pessession of James O. Smyth, the writer of the letter.

Michael Fallon, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was drowned in the North Fork of the American river on the 6th of June.

W. G. Brown, recently from New York, was killed in an affray with Dr. Redding, at Webberville, early in June.

Maj. Francis Fountain, a Frenchman, was killed at Smith's Bar, North Fork Feather river, recently, by the fall of a bucket, while he was engaged in digging a hole. He was in the Mexican war, where he held the office of Sergeant Major under Col. Harney.

the Mexican war, where he held the object of New York, was under Col. Harney.

Martin Schmidt, a German, formerly of New York, was killed at San Francisco, on the 11th of June, by jumping or falling into a well forty feet deep, while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens.

Capt. James Everson, of New York, was recently drowned at Red Mountain bar, Toulumne river, by the sinking of a

out. He was thirty-nine years old.

Passed Midshipmen William Dr Koven, of Connecticut, died very suddenly on board the surveying schooner Ewing, at San Francisco. He was about 24 years old. The Alta California says: "He was on shore on Friday, was taken with neuralgis of the stomach, seemed a little better in the morning, went to sleep at eight o'clock, and at twelve, when the physician, who had been up with him all night, went to his bed he found him dying, probably from apoplexy."

Cant. Snow. of Thomaston, Maine, was murdered by two

Capt. Snow, of Thomaston, Maine, was murdered by two Mexicans on the 19th of June, who stabbed him as he was weighing some gold dust in his tent at Dragoon Gulch, near

The San Francisco Courier of June 14th remarks : "From all accounts we can gather from the mining regions, the prospects for the present season are good. New diggings are being daily opened, and explorations are carried on in every direction where there is any promise of a fair yield. The miners are beginning to learn wisdom from their former experience, and when they find a place which pays reasonably well they stick to it, instead of moving off to every newly-discovered placer. From all the information we can gather, we incline to the opinion that the yield this year will equal if not exceed that of last year. Very extensive arrangements are being made by some of the quartz companies to carry on operations on a large scale by machinery, and there is no doubt but the yield from this source alone will be very heavy. Under all circumstances, we think the mining and " From all accounts we can gather from the mining re heavy. Under all circumstances, we think the mining and business prospects of the country at the present time are very fair, although money is scarce here, and will continue so until some of the proceeds of this year's diggings shall be brought in."

A letter from Sacramento city, dated June 4, furnishes some interesting information relative to the quarts mining operations. The writer says :

"Having remained at Nevada city two days, I returned to Grass Valley, five miles below. Here were two or three thousand men engaged, and here is at present the chief place of quartz mining operations. There were eight crushir mills, either in operation or nearly completed, and wast pil of quartz thrown up or lying before the mills, ready for crush t. At the veins many were pounding out the rich speciturns for their labor. I saw several specimens which were valued at from one to six ounces, although the whole weight would not exceed a pound. The crushing mills, I under-stood, obtained from the refuse rock about five cents to the pound. I found one company, the Sierra Nevads, which was tunnelling a hill called Massachusetts hill. They had at first sunk a shaft about seventy-five feet, when they came to water having a regular and well-defined vein from twelve to eighhaving a regular and well-demonster from twelve well-teen inches thick, which yielded rich specimens. They then commenced a drift at the base of the hill, but, striking a ledge of hard hornblende, they went lower down the stream and commenced another drift in the direction of the vein. They have gone into the mountain a hundred and fifty feet, driving a drift six feet high and four feet broad. They have passe through four distinct veins of quartz decomposed, which on washing yields from fifteen to fifty per cent. per pan, and, from the general direction of the vein, they will probably strike the principal vein within two hundred and fifty feet acred homes to protect and defend the people's court and from the base of the hill. This company is one of the oldest

> The Sacramento Transcript publishes the following relative to the alleged discoveries of coal at Benicia :

We have had the pleasure of examining a specimen soal from the newly-discovered mine near Benicia. The coal eoal from the newly-discovered mine near Benicia. In e coal is found about thirteen miles east by north of Benicia, and it was discovered by chance. A creek flows through the coalbearing region, and the coal crops out in the bed of the creek. Here was where it was first found. The stratum makes an angle of about thirty-nine degrees, and it is found unlike the coal of sending to the creek.

The coal which we have seen crumbles easily under pressure of the fingers, but does not soil the bands, although it appears as though it would. It burns to a white ash, and emits a good deal of gas, throwing out a strong flame and much beat. The coal which has as yet been picked up is of course mere surface coal, and is found mixed with a good deal of shale. It will, without doubt, prove much better

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

quartermaster of the State battalion, under the command of Major Savage, left that city on the 30th of May, for the purpose of disbanding the battalion, their services being considered no longer necessary.

The Sacramento Union has a letter dated Placerville, June 5. which says :

"Major Rodgers, with the companies of Capts. Tracy and Puesland, numbering together about 200 men, left Coloma on the morning of Tuesday, the 3d instant, expecting to reach a position in the rear of the Indian encampment on the Silver Fork last evening, and this morning to make an at-teck. We learn by a letter from Major Rodgers to deputy sheriff Schouten, of this place, received last evening, that yesterday the forces came upon an encampment, routed the indiana, and burnt their rancheria. The Indians fled southward, and Major Rodgers dispatched a small mounted force to pursue them. He also ordered Major Graham to recross the South Fork, and if possible prevent their flight in that direction. A small company of mounted men left this place last evening to watch the fords of the South Fork, and prevent their grossing.

The Sacramento Transcript says : "We have been shown the official despatches from Major Hall, of El Dorado, dated May 28th, which give a full account of the present situation of affairs. They represent that there is no question about the Indians in that portion of the State being in a hostile mood, and determined to commit depredations on the whites, whenever an opportunity gives then an advantage over defenceless or small bodies of men.

an advantage over defenceless or small bodies of men.

"The Indians are still encamped at their strong position the summit of a high and rocky bill ten miles beyond John son's, to the number of at least 700, and their forces are constantly increasing. It is known that they have at least 150 guns, and are confident of success, while they are quietly awaiting the approach of our forces.

"The effective force now under Col. Rodgers makes 250

men. They were all in fine condition, well armed and pro-visioned, and are the most effective body of armed men ever p-raded in California. On the morning of the 29th this force marched to drive the Indians from their stronghold, and it is highly probable a battle has been fought ere this."

FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. A slip from the office of Los Angeles Star, issued on

"A company of men, numbering about forty, have been

encamped near this city for some weeks past. They were commended by Capt. Irving, a Texan, who proclaimed that he had been invited by the Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico, to farnish aid to exterminate the Apaches. A number of depredations were committed while the company remained in this vicinity, and many people suppose that Irving's company is nothing more not less than a band of robbers. Yesterday morning expresses reached this situation.

As the steamer New World was on her passage from Sa-cramento city to San Francisco, on the 3d of June, one of the connecting pipes of her engine exploded, killing two men and wounding twenty-one others. Peter Marks, firemen, was one of the killed, the other was a deck passenger, name country is arming, and in the event of a failure to arrest there his own company. The forces are congregating at Chino-Our citizens are now mustering, and we judge from the spirit manifested that a few prisoners will be taken. The whole country is arming, and in the event of a failure to arrest these marauders, an express will be sent to Major Hensly, at the

Several persons who had been c Morehead's expedition pessed through this city on their way to the upper country a few days since. They inform us that the expedition is bound to Sonors, in Mexico, where they will strike up a revolution. The armament of the Josephine consisted of two old muskets, but the General informed his men that he had a vessel shead filled with fire arms and supolies. When the expedition reaches Sonora we shall es what we shall see.'

The San Francisco Herald publishes the following addi-

tional particulars:

"We learn from a gentleman who left Los Angeles four days after the last steamer, and came through by land, that the sheriff's posse which had gone in pursuit of the band of robbers passing down to Sonors had not overtaken them, but twelve of the outlaws having been detached from the main body to take stock from a rancho between Ranchodel Chino and Agua Caliente, they were surrounded by rancheros and a large body of friendly Indians, on the 27th of May, and, being taken unawares, were all filled without their being able to fire a shot."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERENCE BELLEW McManus, one of the Irish exiles, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th of June, having made his escape from Launceston, Americalia, in a British public dinner was given to him on the 12th, at the Ramette

The San Diego Herald of June 5 says : The San Diego Herald of June 5 says:

"Byt. Capt. Haracagus, corps of topographical engineers, in charge of the boundary commission on the Pacific, is now about finishing the seek on this end of the line. All the monuments designating the boundary between this place and the Gila river turns been placed, and Capt. H. is now erecting the splendid white marble monument at the initial point. A great portion of the most laborious and active duty connected with this work-has devolved upon this most accomplished officer, and he has acquitted himself in a manner alike creditable to himself and the profession he adorns."

H. P. WATKINS, Whig, has been elected Recorder Marysville, by a majority of 382.

ablished in Stockton. It is to be conducted by Chinese. Marble of a very excellent kind has been discovered in E Dorado county.

Judge Shuttuck has resigned his seat as a Judge of the Superior Court.

THE COTTON CROP.

POR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES.

Messrs. Epyrous : There are many speculations affoat the present Cotton Crop of the South, and to lessen the vatue of that great staple commodity. The impression seems general that the present crop, judging from the presperous condition of the plant, the favorable season, and the inc quantity of land in cultivision, will be greater than any crop ever raised before. It is true that the fine price which the last cetton crop commanded, gave great encouragement to planters, and induced many to plant this year who had been turning their attention and investing their capital in other channels. Admitting, then; the fact that there are a few hundred thousand seres in caltivation more than there were the last year, and that the growing crop is in a healthy and rop is subjected which may make it less than even the last one. In the first place, owing to the lateness of planting, (the fate of the first planting of the last crop having taught planters the folly of planting their seed too early,) the crop will have at least one month less to make in then in ordinary easons, which will cut off greatly the amount which might else be made.

In the second place, the rainy season, which usually sets n about this time, may ruin the prospect for a large crop; for experience in cotton growing establishes the fact that a dry spring, succeeded by very rainy weather in the summer months of July and August, in which months the cotton makes more than in all the rest beside, is more fatal to the crop-causing it to shed instantly all the forms and blosns-than if the season continued wet or dry throughout, and vice versa, as the last grop proved.

Again, the season for the ravages of those great scourges to the cotton-planter, the worms, is approaching, and what the havor may be the wisest is unable to tell. worm," which eats off the tender boughs and leaves of the plant, and the "boll-worm," which strips entire fields, may be expected soon, and blight in a few weeks the fair hopes of the planter. Besides, the "army-worm," which has threatened more and more the cotton plant for the last ten years, may, as it did in 1846, cut off the cotton crop to a fearful amount, and reduce it lower than even in that disastrous year.

In fact, Messrs. Editors, no one can predict what the cotton crop will be; and, until it is picked, ginned, baled, and sold, and a return of the number of bales given, the wisest of those who pretend they are able to foretell the amount are as ignorant of the matter as A COTTON-PLANTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI-

SOMBRE VIEWS OF LIFE. PROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER OF JULY 12.

The city is the place to see the most wonderful changes and ups and downs of life. Here you may behold ambiti pride, and vanity, one day streaming like gaudy banners high up in the breeze, the next hurled to the earth, every glowing tint faded, every fair fold soiled-ALL blended with the dust. Opposite to where we reside, the other evening sat a neigh-The Stockton Journal announces that Judge Manvin, the bor at his door, apparently in the most perfect health; the next morning at 10 o'clock he was a corpse—the victim of cholera. On Thursday, a gentleman comes into the police court in the morning full of lusty life; at night he is in the court of death-the victim of a duel. To-day you pass a towering edifice, a church dedicated to the living God : tocorrow you wend that way again, and the church is in ashes, a smouldering min. You have a married friend living at one end of the city ; you visit the family on Sunday ; all are well, lively, and welcome you gaily; before the next Sunday you are invited to the funerals of half the members, suddevly cut off in the midst of life. You leave a neighbor near by to-

> The next day you hear, to your utter confoundment, that they are the most ill-sorted couple alive-fight like cats and dogs-and are about to separate ! The next day, more than like, you hear that the wife has eloped and gone to Europe, or that the husband has suddenly taken passage for California! They who for years have been friendly, for something or for nothing become suddenly estranged, and, casting strange and sinister looks upon each other, take separate paths to the grave-where even the work of change still goes on, and the brains of learned pundits, full of pompous literary pride, self and vain conceit, by way of a change, serve as a feast for the body-worm to batten on!

"The car of victory, the plume, the wreath, Defend not from fate's bolt the wise, the brave; No note the clarion of renown can bres T' alarm the long night of the lonely grave, Or check the headlong baste of Time's o'erwhelming wave!"

A LABOR DIAMOND. - There is now lying before the door of our office (says the Cumberland Civilian of Friday) a single lump of as pure coal as can be found in this region, weighing three thousand one hundred and forty pounds! It is from the Eckhart Mine, of the Margland Mining Company, and, so far as we can learn, is the largest lump that was ever mined in this region. We are sorry that this splendid specimen of the unneral wealth of the Cumberland coal region could not be exhibited at the Great Exhibition in

The trial and conviction of Jenkins was not the act of an inflamed and excited mob; his case was adjudged with calmness and deliberation, his guilt fully established, and the penalty of death imposed by a set of men respected and estemed by their fellows, assuming a responsibility imposed on them by stern necessity, with a full perception of their scountability to their fellow-men and to their Maker. Who but He shall adjudge or condemn them? We dere not. There may be a difference of opinion—there is, undoubtedly, as to the punishment of burglary and theft with so extreme